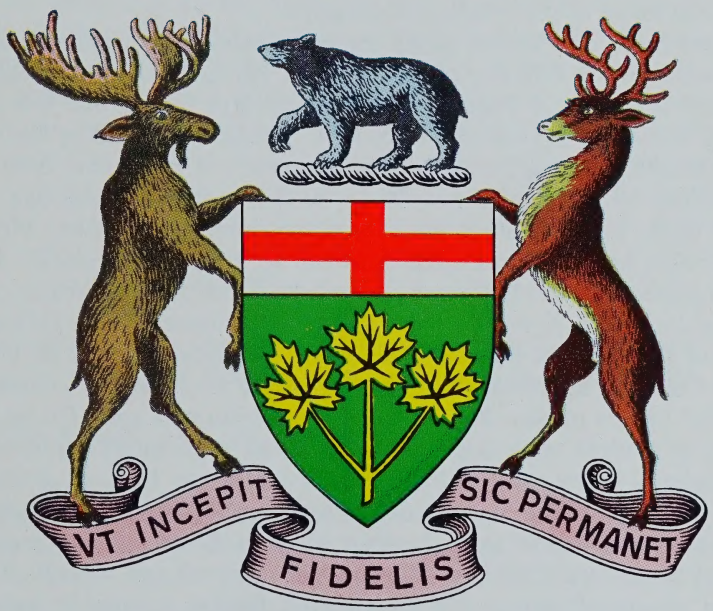
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



ONTARIO

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COMMONWEALTH AND CITIZENSHIP DAY
MAY 24th, 1965

ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

ONTARIO

THE MINISTER'S MESSAGE

As part of the observance of this year's Commonwealth and Citizenship Day, the Department of Education has prepared this booklet on the Government of the Province of Ontario.

Governor John Simcoe called the first Assembly in Upper Canada at Newark on the 17th day of September, 1792. In those pioneer times, it would have taken a huge feat of imagination to foresee that this Assembly would one day become a powerful Legislature, elected by the will of the people under the laws of a sovereign nation. It would have been no less difficult to picture that Legislature, as it is today, administering the affairs of the most populous Province in the country, a Province with a high level of industrial production to exploit its great natural wealth. The tale of those 173 years is a continuing story of growth and development. Part of that story is told in these pages, with pictures which illustrate some of the episodes linking us all with that September day in 1792.

As citizens of Ontario and as Canadians, we inhabit a continent bounded by two oceans. But we are also members of a great Commonwealth of Nations stretching across the world, a voluntary association of peoples of many races and creeds with a common heritage of ideas, ideals and aspirations. In a world to which peace has still not come, these nations live and work together in close friendship and mutual respect, largely untroubled by differences of approach and outlook. This unique society of peoples has shown itself flexible enough to include nations owing allegiance to the Crown as well as republics under their own Presidents.

In observing Commonwealth and Citizenship Day, we celebrate two valuable privileges: citizenship of a great country with an exciting prospect of growth and expansion; and membership of a community of nations commanding strong and beneficial influence in the affairs of our world.

William G. Davis

MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

May, 1965.

PREFACE AND TEACHER'S NOTES

The theme of this booklet is based on the structure and some of the functions of our Provincial Legislature. Such an illustrated booklet is limited in its presentation, but it is hoped that the pictures, diagrams and notes included in the following pages will provide useful classroom aids for the teaching of topics pertaining to our provincial government.

The illustrations are printed separately on single, loose pages so that they may be more easily used in the classroom by the teacher, for passing around, or for mounting on classroom display boards for all to see.

The importance of teaching topics pertaining to citizenship, civics and government as part of the school programme cannot be over emphasized. If, however, the topics are presented in a remote and factual way, they will be boring and uninteresting to the pupils. Teachers should, therefore, exercise their ingenuity in organizing and presenting their lessons by using a variety of methods such as visual aids, class discussions and mock parliaments and by reference to carefully selected items of current events. Furthermore, the lessons should be based on the pupils' background and the material under study should be related to real or vicarious experiences of the class, to the end that students will identify themselves with government and will recognize its importance to them personally.

For further guidance and ideas, teachers might wish to refer to Curriculum I:7 and I:9. Geography, History and Government, Social Studies, Intermediate Division, 1962, pages 123-125.

A description of the provincial coat-of-arms and additional reference notes based on some of the illustrations are included on the last few pages of the booklet.

SUGGESTED FILMS AND FILMSTRIPS

Films

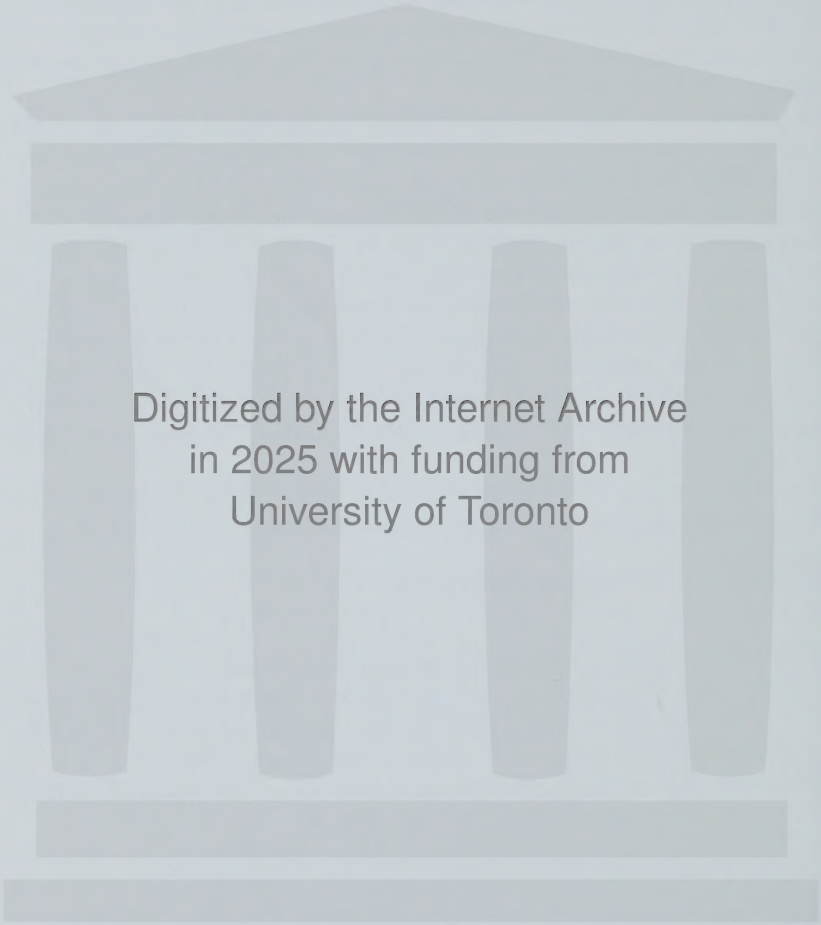
S.S. 307 Commonwealth of Nations (Intermediate Division) 30 mins.
S.S. 603 The Queen Opens Parliament (Intermediate and Senior Divisions) 11 mins.
S.S. 436 The Sceptre and the Mace (Intermediate and Senior Divisions) 30 mins.
S.S. 544 George Vanier (Intermediate and Senior Divisions) 30 mins.
S.S. 79 Mother of Parliaments (Intermediate and Senior Divisions) 11 mins.
S.S. 364 Family Tree (Intermediate Division) 11 mins.
S.S. 554 Lord Elgin (Intermediate and Senior Divisions) 30 mins.
S.S. 555 Lord Durham (Intermediate and Senior Divisions) 30 mins.
S.S. 601 John A. Macdonald (Intermediate and Senior Divisions) 29 mins.
S.S. 556 William Lyon Mackenzie (Intermediate and Senior Divisions) 30 mins.

The above-named films are available from the Audio-Visual Education Branch, Department of Education, 559 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5. The numbers and titles of these films are taken from the Visual Education Catalogue, 1965, of the Department of Education.

Filmstrips

(a) Constitutional Development
(b) Cabinet Government
(c) Federal Government
(d) Municipal Government
(e) Provincial Government
(f) Parties and Elections
(g) You and Your Government

The above-mentioned filmstrips are produced by the National Film Board of Canada.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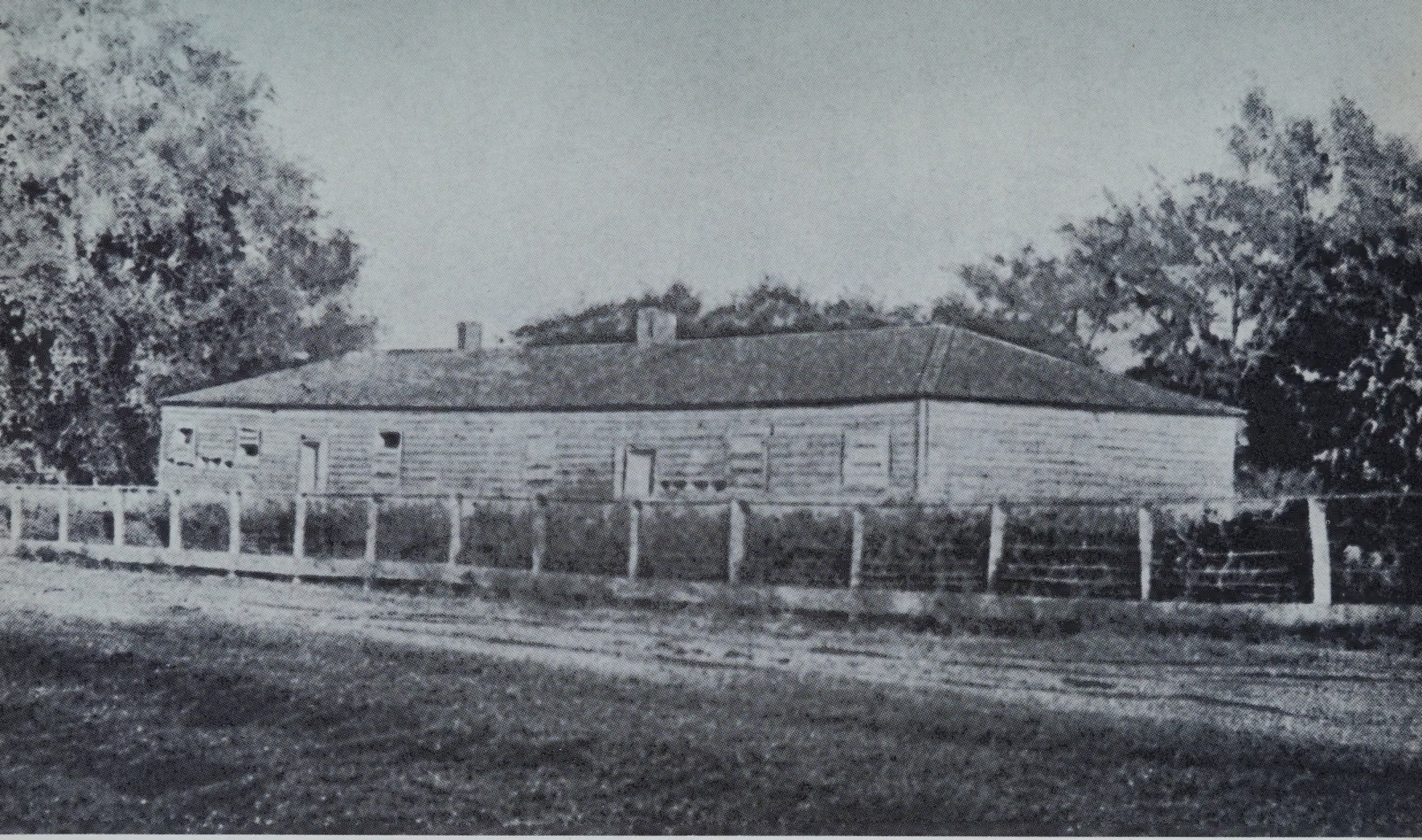
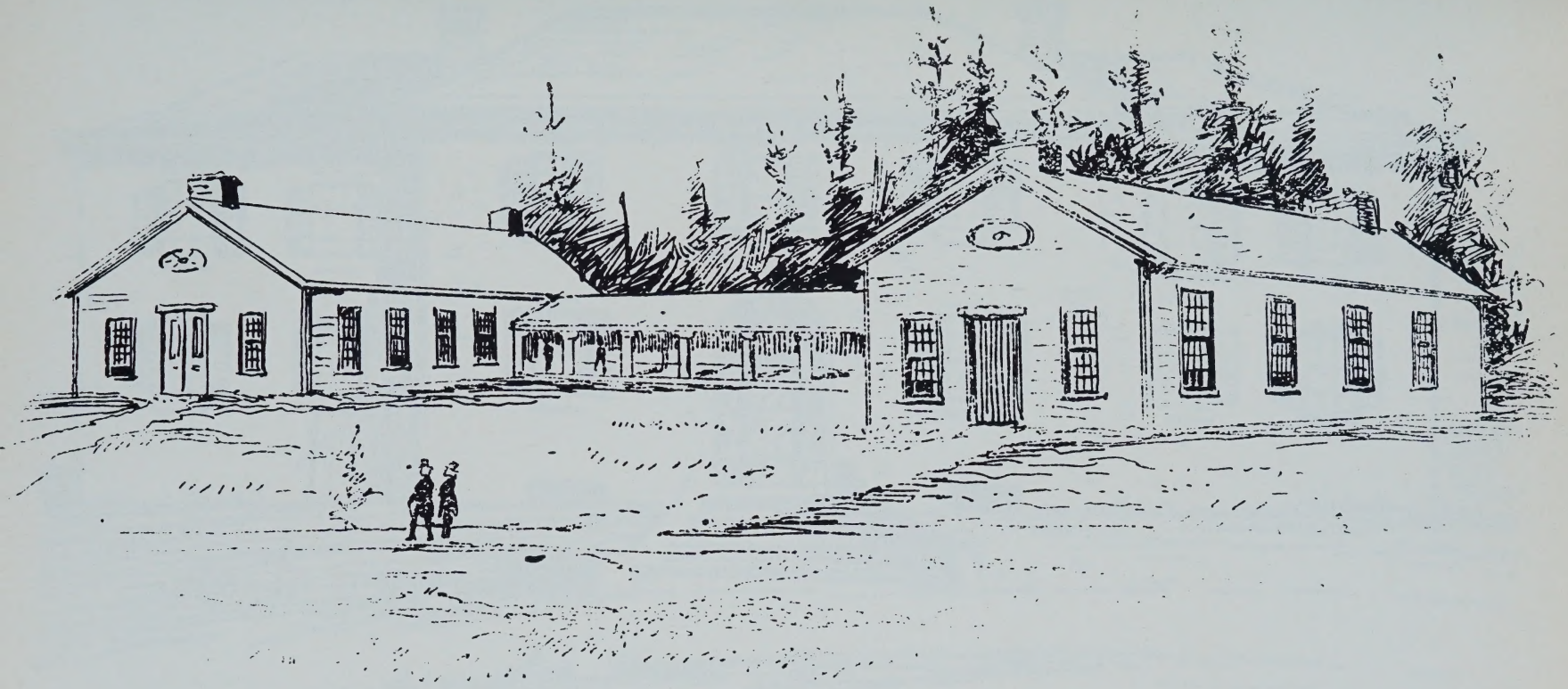
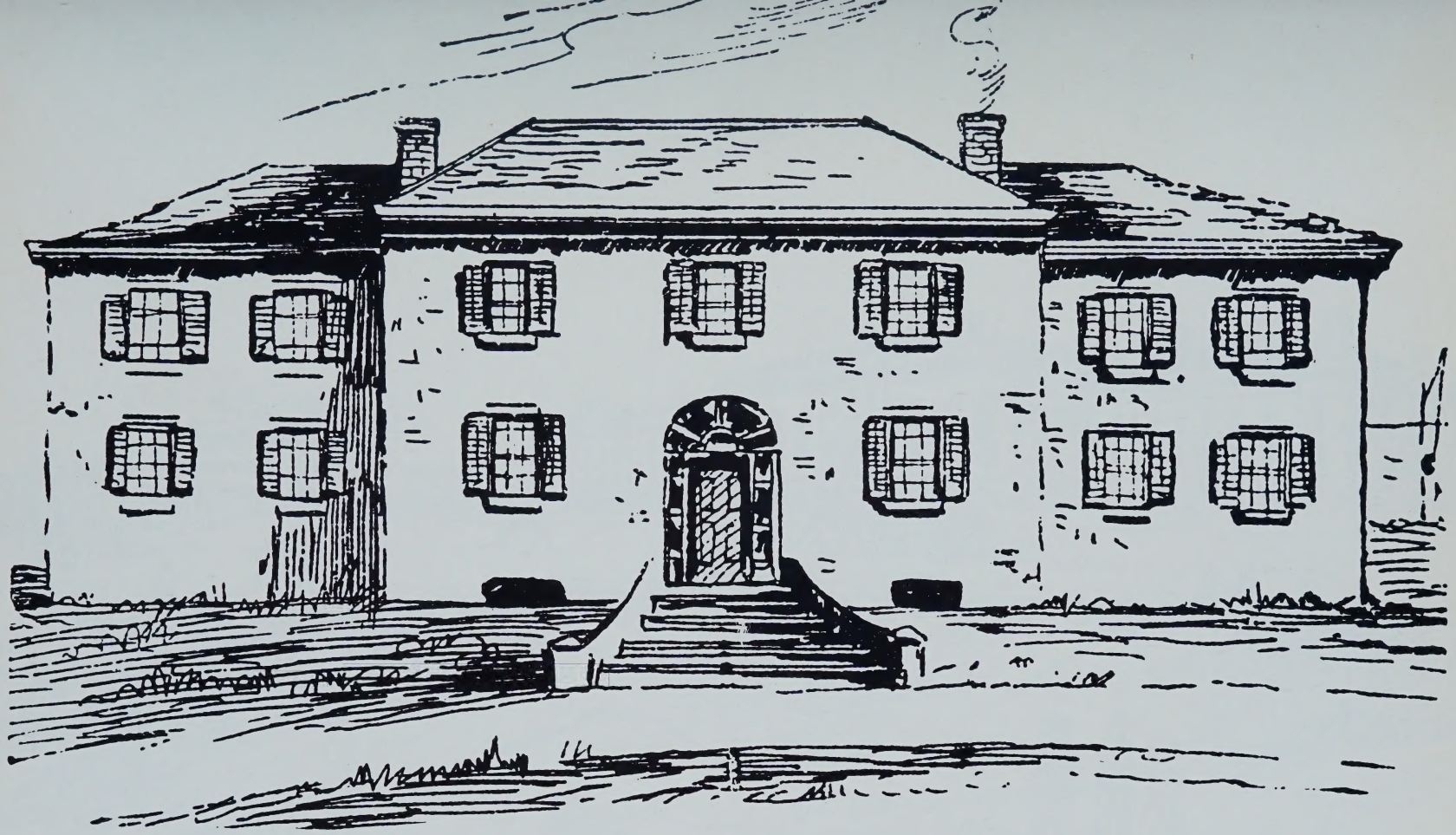


The first parliament of Upper Canada met in this log building on September 17, 1792 at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake). The building is still standing and is known as Navy Hall. It is now covered with a stone exterior and serves as a museum.



The first Parliament Building in York (Toronto). The wooden buildings stood at Parliament and Front Streets. This is the building that the American troops burned in 1813 when they attacked York (Toronto).



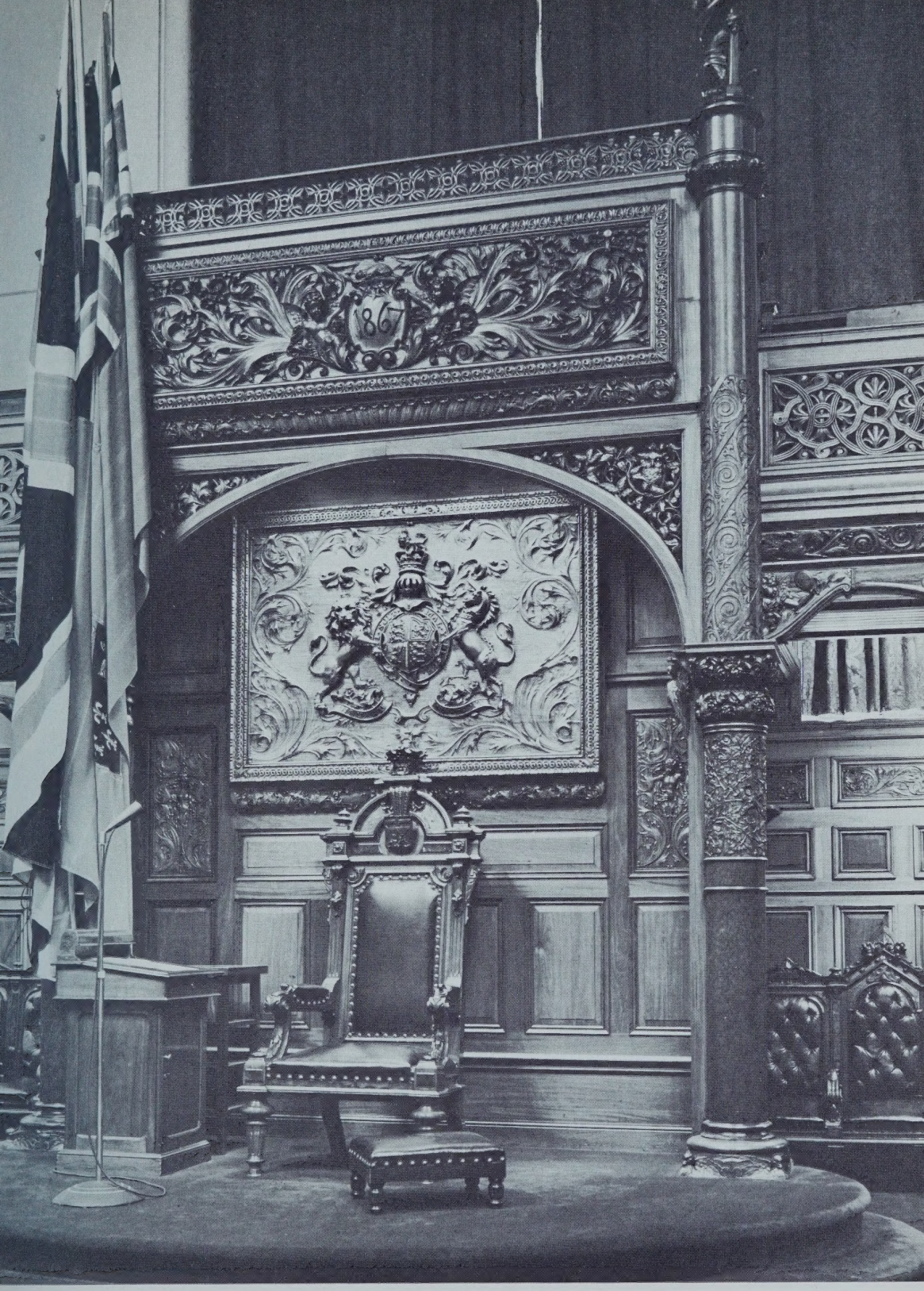
The second Parliament Building in Toronto was also located on Front Street. It was only used from 1818-1824. This building was demolished by a fire and Parliament was held in a hospital on King Street until 1830.

The illustration shows the Parliament Buildings built in the early years of the 1840's. Located on Front Street between John and Peter Streets, a little west of present Union Station, the buildings were used until 1892 when they were demolished.

The present Parliament Buildings are located in Queen's Park, Toronto. The construction of the Main Building, seen above, was discussed in 1877, but the building was not completed until 1892.

The Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable W. Earl Rowe, P.C. and the Honourable John P. Robarts, Q.C., LL.D., Prime Minister of Ontario. For formal occasions such as the opening of the Legislature, the Lieutenant-Governor wears a special uniform faced with gold braid, and a plumed hat and he carries a sword of office.

The Opening of the Legislature. Lieutenant-Governor W. Earl Rowe P.C., is seen reading the Speech from the Throne.



The Throne and the Speaker's dais in the Legislature, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. The Lieutenant-Governor reads the Speech from the Throne from this chair as he faces the Assembly. From here too, the Speaker of the Legislature presides over the House. (For details of the carvings, see Additional Notes section).

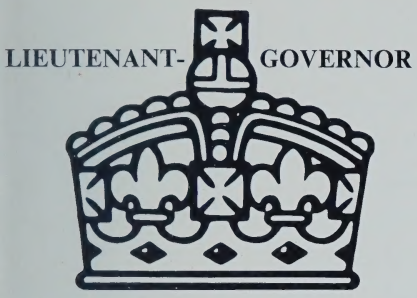
The Speaker of the House. The Speaker's main duties are to preside over the Legislature, to see that its debates are carried on in an orderly fashion and to ensure that all the rules and practices of the Legislature are observed.

The Speaker and the page boys of the Legislative Assembly. The page boys act as messengers for the Members. These young boys are selected from schools all over the Province.

The Sergeant-at-Arms is shown placing the Mace on the Great Table in the Legislature. The Mace is the symbol of authority of the House. It is placed upon the table when the Legislature is in session.

This picture shows the Ontario Legislature in session. The Speaker is in his chair under the Imperial Coat-of-Arms. The officials of the House, the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly and the Assistant Clerk are seated at the table on which the mace is resting. The Sergeant-at-Arms is at his desk in the left foreground.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ONTARIO



1. Appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister of Canada.
2. Represents the Crown in provincial governments.
3. Performs such functions as opening and closing provincial legislatures.
4. Gives assent to all bills.
5. Representative of the federal government.
6. Paid by the federal government.

PROVINCIAL PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	
Attorney General and Insurance	Agriculture
Economics and Development	Education
Energy Resources	Health
Hospital Services Commission	Highways
Labour	Lands and Forests
Mines	Municipal Affairs
Provincial Secretary	Public Works
Public Welfare	Tourism and Information
Reform Institutions	Treasury
Transport	University Affairs

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY (ELECTED)

GOVERNMENT	OPPOSITION
P.M., Cabinet, Members	Leaders of the Opposition, Members

THE ELECTORATE

(Persons having the right to vote in an election)

THE PASSAGE OF A BILL IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

The need for such a measure or bill by the people or for the people made known to the Legislature

Initiation by the Members of the Cabinet

Intention included in Speech from the Throne

Formal Writing of Bill for First Reading

1 First Formal Reading in the House

2 Second Reading. General Debate on Principles

Committee to Examine Clauses in Detail

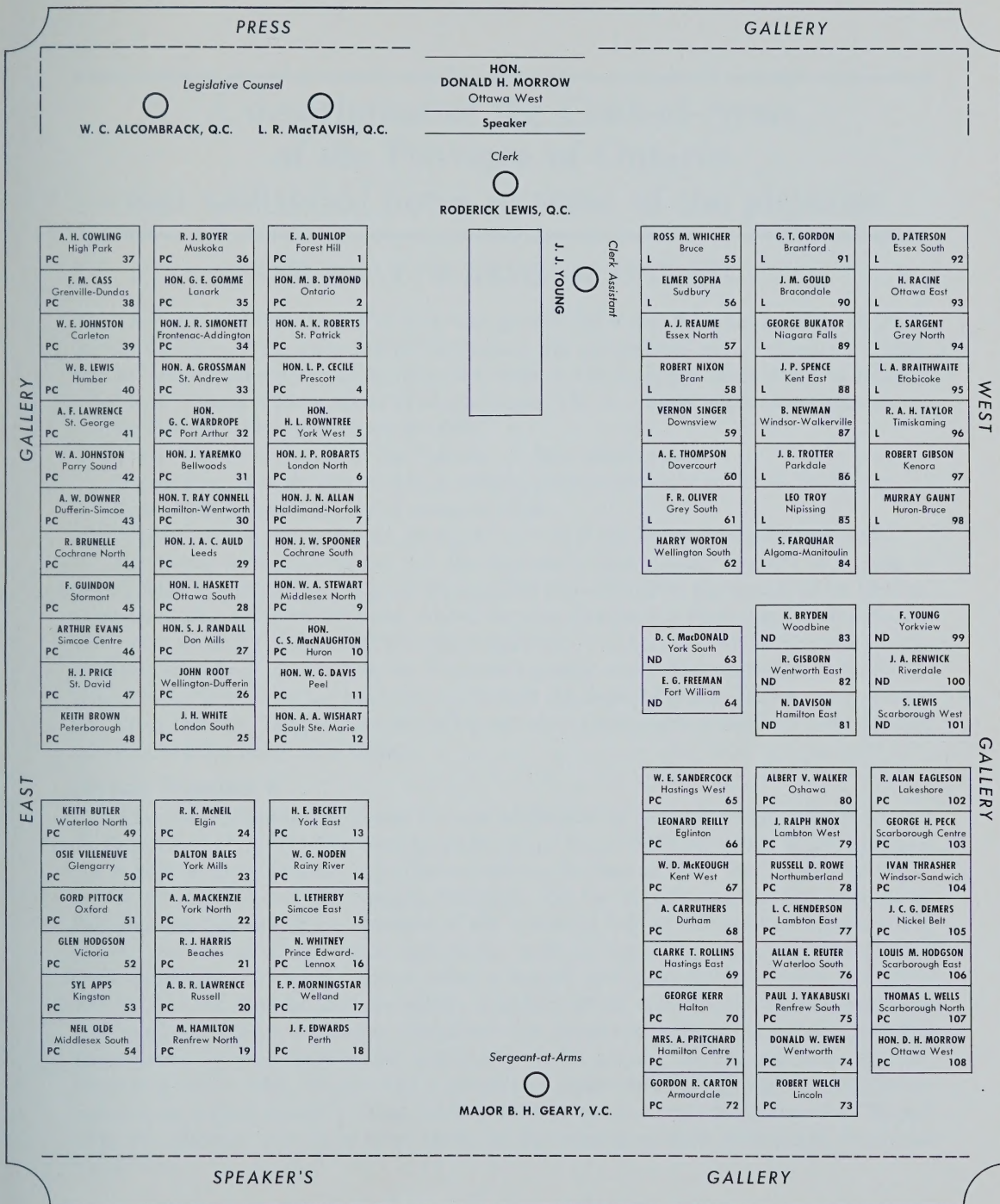
3 Third Reading in the House

ASSENT BY THE **LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR**

BECOMES LAW

Plan of the Floor of the Legislative Assembly, Toronto, 1965

THIRD SESSION—TWENTY-SEVENTH PARLIAMENT



P.C.—PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE

L.—LIBERAL

N.D.—NEW DEMOCRATIC

A description of the Coat-of-Arms of the Province of Ontario and additional notes to some of the pictures

THE COAT-OF-ARMS OF ONTARIO

The coat-of-arms of our Province was granted by Royal Warrant on May 26, 1868, but the addition of the crest and the supporters was not granted until February 27, 1909. As the coat-of-arms now stands, it is described in the language of heraldry as follows:

"Vert a Sprig of three leaves of Maple slipped Or, on a chief Argent the Cross of St. George". (Royal Warrant in 1868).

Crest: "Upon a Wreath of the Colours A Bear passant sable".

Supporters: "On the dexter side A Moose, and on the sinister side A Canadian Deer, both proper". (Royal Warrant in 1909).

Motto: "Ut incepit fidelis sic permanet"—"Loyal she began, loyal she remains".

In simpler form, this means that the Province's coat-of-arms consists of a sprig of three golden maple leaves on a green background surmounted by the banner of St. George, a red cross on a silver background. Above the coat-of-arms is a black bear while a moose and a deer support the right and left side respectively. It is easy to deduce why the various emblems have been included on the Province's coat-of-arms. The maple leaves typify the foliage of Ontario while the bear, the moose and the deer are representative of the animal life of the Province. The inclusion of the banner of St. George shows the close and historical ties of friendship with Great Britain.

Picture Number 1

The first Parliament of Upper Canada assembled at Newark (Niagara-on-the-Lake) on September 17, 1792. The meeting place was a frame building which is still standing but is now faced or covered with a stone exterior. Known as Navy Hall, it now serves as one of the museums of the Niagara Peninsula. On the occasion of the first opening of Parliament at Newark, some Members of the Assembly walked through the forest on foot, others rode on horseback, while still others came by boat. The Assembly opened with great ceremony. Governor Simcoe wore a scarlet and gold uniform while the seven members of the Council and the sixteen members of the Assembly wore their best dark suits which they kept for special occasions. The Governor rode on horseback and was accompanied by a military guard of honour. As he arrived, the cannon from the fort boomed a salute. Mrs. Simcoe and a number of ladies were also present on this historic occasion, as well as several Indians, traders and settlers. Governor Simcoe read a "Speech from the Throne" just as is done today at the opening of each federal and provincial parliament.

Picture Number 2

Governor Simcoe thought that Newark was too close to the United States to be the capital of Upper Canada. After a journey through the western part of Upper Canada during the winter of 1793 he chose a site where London now stands as the location for the new capital. Sir Guy Carleton, who was then the Governor-General of Canada, thought that the new capital should be on the shore of Lake Ontario and eventually a site where Toronto now stands was selected. The capital was called York and the place was on the lakeshore between the Humber and Don Rivers. The first meeting place of Parliament consisted of two buildings joined by a covered, pillared corridor. When the building was set on fire by the American troops, they removed the Mace and the Speaker's wig as trophies. The Mace was later returned as a gesture of goodwill by Resolution of the United States Congress in 1934 and it is now in the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto.

Picture Number 3

The second Parliament Building in Toronto was used only for a few years. Built in the year 1818, it was destroyed by fire in 1824.

Between 1841 (The Act of Union) and 1867, the Legislature of Upper and Lower Canada met alternately in Kingston and Montreal.

Picture Number 4

These buildings were the seat of the provincial Parliament for nearly fifty years. Demolished in 1892 because they were too small and inadequate, the Legislative Assembly moved to the present Parliament Building in Queen's Park. Note the view of Front Street and the means of transportation in the 1840's.

Picture Number 5

The Main Building of the present Parliament Buildings was completed in 1892. The architect was a Mr. R. A. Waite, a native of England. The total cost of the building was about $1,300,000. Some 400 acres of brown sandstone quarries near Orangeville were purchased to provide the stone. English miners came to Canada to work in the quarries and masons to prepare the building stone. The Main Building is described as being of "Romanesque architecture with carved surfaces of Celtic and Indo-Germanic schools". It was built during the years 1886-1892.

Picture Number 7

This scene shows the Lieutenant-Governor reading the Speech from the Throne. The Speech, which is read at the opening of each new parliament, informs the Legislature of the intentions of the Government for the new season. Prepared by the Prime Minister and the Members of the Cabinet, the Speech indicates what laws are planned and what steps are to be taken to deal with all the problems that face the Province during the coming year.

Picture Number 8

The Speaker's dais is one of the most impressive features of the Legislature. It is

backed by rich carvings of a hard, fine grained, tropical wood, known as mahogany. Above the chair is the royal coat-of-arms, which is hand carved of mahogany and Canadian sycamore. The two pillars that frame the dais are surmounted by royal standard lions. The rose of England and the lily of France are carved on the pillars.

Picture Number 9

The present Speaker of the Legislature is the Honourable Donald H. Morrow, Member for Ottawa West. He is the twenty-seventh Speaker of the Legislature since Confederation in 1867. He is photographed in his official robes and three-cornered hat. The Speaker of the Legislature is nominated by the Prime Minister and is always a member of the government party. He presides over the Legislature. He must, however, be completely objective and impartial in his dealings with members of all parties in the House, and must be careful to administer the rules and regulations in such a way so that he does not favour his own or any other party. His authority is based upon British Parliamentary custom. He has full authority over all debates, discussions, and procedures, similar in authority to the Speaker of the British House of Commons. The Speaker also reads the prayers at the daily opening of the Legislature.

Picture Number 11

The present Sergeant-at-Arms is Major B. Handley Geary, V.C., a World War I hero who was awarded the Victoria Cross, the highest decoration for valor within the British Empire. The Sergeant-at-Arms carries in the Mace when the Session opens and places it on the table as a symbol of The House. At the direction of the Speaker, he is responsible for maintaining order. In this capacity, and according to ancient custom, he wears a sword. The Sergeant-at-Arms and the Clerk of the House are the only non-members who have any official part in the proceedings of the Assembly.

The Mace is a heavy, ornate and gilded object surmounted by a crown. It is interesting to note the development of the mace as an emblem of authority in British parliaments. Originally it was a medieval weapon. It is believed that it was used in close combat and especially favoured by defenders of religious orders who fought for good rather than evil. To such warriors, the Mace was the only weapon with which they could fight as they were forbidden to use swords. Later, it found a place as a symbol among assembled law makers, not so much a symbol of authority but as an effective weapon, when wielded, in preserving peace and order.

Wherever a British Legislature meets today, a mace is found on the table of the House when it is in session. It is the emblem of authority and it is removed from its place on the table when the Speaker leaves the chair or when the House goes into committee, or rises.

Picture Number 12

The photograph of the Legislature of Ontario in session shows the Press Gallery, above and behind the Speaker's Chair. This is where the reporters sit. On the upper left is the Public Gallery which is open to interested citizens.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The photographs of this booklet are reproduced through the kind permission of the Ontario Department of Tourism and Information.

Pictures of the earlier Parliament Buildings are reproduced from *Landmarks of Toronto* by J. Ross Robertson and *History of Niagara* by Janet Carnochan.